

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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9162 晚三初月七年丑癸

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1913.

一拜禮 號四月八英曆舊

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TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

A NEW FRONTIER.

Reuter's (Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, Received Aug. 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Bukharest says the agreement between Bulgaria and Roumania appears to be complete. The new frontier will be practically from Turtukal to Balchik, but with an extension of about 10 kilometres in each direction in favour of Roumania. Bulgaria undertakes to erect no fortifications within a certain distance of the new frontier.

A Fine Record.
A Salonika dispatch states that the result of the hostilities between Bulgaria and Greece, which have lasted for months, is that the Greek Army has advanced nearly 200 miles, continuously fighting and storming with the bayonet steep hills, 6,000 feet in height, which were considered to be impregnable. The Greeks have fought 22 successful actions, occupied 20 important towns, made 10,000 prisoners, captured 120 guns, and inflicted 30,000 casualties on the Bulgarians.

The Albanian Gendarmerie.
The Conference of Ambassadors has decided to ask Holland to supply officers for the Albanian Gendarmerie, as Sweden is unable to furnish them, pointing out that many of her officers are engaged in Persia.

Bulgarian Proposals.
London, Received Aug. 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Bukharest states that the Bulgarian counter-proposals to those of the Allies, issued on the 1st inst., suggest that the boundary should start near Djumshala and terminate in the Gulf of Orfano, including within Bulgaria, Egri Palanka, Kratovo, Koshana, Ishtib, Doiran, Serres, Drama, Demirhisar and Kavalla.

Bulgaria refuses to pay an indemnity or to enter into any undertaking regarding the Aegean Islands.

Diplomatists regard these proposals as the maximum and that they will probably be modified. They expect that peace will be signed on the basis that the points whereon agreement has not been reached shall be reserved for the decision of the Powers.

Unacceptable Demands.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that the Serbian and Greek demands on Bukharest are considered altogether unacceptable. The majority of the Powers are in favour of Bulgaria obtaining Kavalla with a sufficient hinterland.

Peace Hopes.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Vienna states that the Bulgarian counter-proposals are considered as ridiculous as those of the Allies are exorbitant. But it is expected that modifications of the Graeco-Serbian demands will encourage the hope of a successful settlement without the intervention of the Powers.

OBITUARY.

LADY ALICIA BLACKWOOD.

London, Received Aug. 3.

The death is announced of Lady Alicia Blackwood, one of Miss Florence Nightingale's nurses in the Crimean war.

Sir William Lyne.

London, Received Aug. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney reports the death of the Hon. Sir William Lyne, K.C.M.G., who was Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth during 1907-08, and who was previously Minister for Home Affairs and for Trade and Customs.

TELEGRAMS.

NICARAGUA.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Reuter's (Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, Received August 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the proposed United States protectorate over Nicaragua, as suggested by Mr Bryan, will probably be abandoned as the result of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, which has instructed its Chairman to ask Mr Bryan to transmit a new Nicaraguan Treaty, limited strictly to the proposed purchase of the canal route and a naval concession.

THE FIGHTING AT SHANGHAI.

DETAILS OF A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT.

FIRING ON THE SETTLEMENT: FOUR MEN KILLED IN FRENCH CONCESSION.

Northern papers to hand give full details of the sensational battle at Shanghai on the night of Monday, July 20. The "North China Daily News" says:—

The startling prelude to the fighting on Monday night, which afforded residents in the French concession and International Settlement their most dramatic experience of the conflict so far, was followed up by a fierce nine hours' engagement. The rebel forces have been estimated to be 2,500 strong, reinforced as they were by the 500 men who had been quartered for a few days in the Li Hung-chang memorial garden. They left early on Monday evening and took up a position in the centre of the attack. The first move was made by 800 men from the camp near Lung-hua pagoda. They advanced steadily towards the Arsenal and must have covered a considerable amount of ground unchallenged, since firing was not opened upon them until about 8.45. The vanguard got within very close range, and was only checked by continuous and extremely heavy firing.

The Main Attack.

The main attack was delivered from the upper end of the Bund at Nantao to the Chinese waterworks. Here the rebel troops numbered about 1,200 men; a force has its quarters in the Temple of the God of War in the City. They marched in companies towards the Arsenal, supported by eight field guns. The infantry massed in front of the Chinese waterworks and fired volleys at the cruisers. The effect could only have been slight, and the manoeuvre did not last long, a change of tactics being forced by a withering shell fire from the men-of-war. It may be that it was this fire which caused the unwelcome arrival of shells inside the Settlement, the points at which they fell being in a direct line over the rebel forces to the cruisers. A shell struck one of the gunboats, killing one man and wounding another.

Whose Shells?

But Admiral Li, in an interview on Tuesday morning maintained that it was impossible for the shells that burst over the Settlement to have come from the Government forces. All the ships, with one exception, were firing at right angles to this direction, the exception being the flagship, which was firing at Lung-hua. The only Arsenal guns trained in this direction were three small field pieces, all firing with short fuses.

TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH POLITICS.

THE CABINET PROBLEM.

Reuter's (Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, Received Aug. 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that Dr. Bos has asked to be relieved from the task of forming a Ministry owing to the refusal of the Socialists to collaborate.

London, Received Aug. 3.
The Socialists are re-considering the question of joining a Liberal Cabinet. Meanwhile the Queen has entrusted Councillor Cort van der Linden with the formation of an Extra Parliamentary Cabinet, and Councillor Linden is considering his decision.

TELEGRAMS.

TROUBLE IN INDIA.

INDIGNANT MUSLIMS.

Reuter's (Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, Received Aug. 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Calcutta states that a mass meeting of Muslims has been held to denounce the Government authorities for demolishing a portion of a mosque with a view to a street improvement. Violent articles are also appearing in the Muslim press on the subject.

The official defence is that the demolished part was not sacred, but this is described as untrue. Similar agitations are taking place elsewhere in India and in Burma, and this afternoon a parade was held in Calcutta at which Muslim flags were displayed demanding justice.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received Aug. 3.
Yorkshire beat Hampshire at Harrogate by 182 runs.
Kent beat Essex at Leyton by 60 runs.

The match between Somerset and Sussex, played at Bath, was drawn.

Weihaiwei Road, particularly there was considerable alarm, but happily none of the shells struck any building. Two are said to have alighted in the fields about a quarter of a mile away from the settlement. Several residents in this district on Tuesday moved into the centre of the Settlement.

Fires in the City.
There were nine fires in the native city. Three in a cluster near St. Catherine's bridge caused the most extensive blaze, continuing until nearly 4 a.m. There was another large fire east of the Arsenal.

Looting in the city, which has been common during the progress of the various engagements, but not on a large scale. Two days of peace attracted numbers of poor people back to their homes, and some of them remained on Monday night in spite of the panic-stricken abandonment of the place by the majority. They remained to loot the houses of richer neighbours, a work in which they appear to have been joined by soldiers conveniently absent from their companies.

SHANGHAI AND THE SHELLS.

Strong Consular Protest.
In consequence of the number of shells that flew over the Settlement a strong protest was sent by the Consular body to Government Admirals at the Arsenal on Monday. It is understood that in their reply the Admirals, while regretting the occurrence, expressed their absolute conviction that none of the shells which passed over the Settlement could have come from the guns of their men.

Apart from the Consular protest a meeting of the naval commanders in Port was held on Tuesday to discuss the question of warning the belligerents on both sides that, if the Settlement were again endangered as on Monday night, the International forces would be compelled to take what action they thought fit to preserve public safety. The result of the discussion has not yet come to light.

Unpleasant Event in Chapel.

There can be no two opinions with regard to the attitude taken up by some of the Chinese in regard to the controlling of the territory by the Municipality of the Settlement. Immediately upon the withdrawal of the volunteer forces in the early hours of last Tuesday morning, the Police, who had hitherto remained quiet, adopted an aggressive attitude. Sgt. Steel and a company of Indian police attempted to take up the duties of

TELEGRAMS.

VENEZUELA.

THE EX-PRESIDENT LANDS.

Reuter's (Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, Received Aug. 2.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says the news is confirmed that Ex-President Castro has landed at Coro.

The cruiser Des Moines has been ordered to proceed to Venezuela.
Startling Development.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that a telegram has been received from Caracas stating that ex-President Castro has issued a proclamation in Coro in which he declares war against "the lazy and ferocious President Gomez who bears on his forehead the eternal marks of a traitor. Heroic Venezuela calls on me to vindicate her rights and save her honour, and it is my duty to accept."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

But as they arrived in the boundaries of Chapel they were met by an overwhelming body of police from the northern district and in the circumstances had no option but to retire to Settlement limits.

A little later Capt. Barrett in the ordinary execution of his duty visited the North Honsan Road Extension police station. A very threatening crowd was assembled and while he was there a rifle was levelled at him but it was knocked down by one of the crowd. Capt. Barrett then left the station and as he was going away someone in the crowd behind opened fire at the motor car. The matter was reported to headquarters, and with the consent of the Japanese Admiral, a detachment of 120 British bluejackets, half the Light Horse, and two guns of the Artillery visited the district to overawe the malcontents.

JAPAN AND THE RISING.

The New Minister's Views.

Peking, July 28.

Mr. Yamaza, the new Japanese Minister to China, arrived yesterday evening. Interviewed by Reuter's representative, with regard to the Japanese attitude towards the present outbreak, Mr. Yamaza endorsed the Japanese Legation's recent settlement on the subject. He emphasized Japan's neutrality and emphatically denied that Japan is seeking to secure the independence of Manchuria.

Mr. Yamaza added, "When the Japanese Government agreed in February to change its Minister at Peking it was intended that Mr. Ijima should leave in the Spring. He, Mr. Ijima, agreed to arrange for the change to take place in April, but affairs, not connected with China, caused a delay."

Mr. Yamaza, when he visited China in November, was delighted to find that unity apparently existed between North and South, and quite unforeseen the present regrettable situation.

Allegations Against Japanese.

The Government troops make the gravest allegations against the Japanese, who all through the attack have been accused of giving covert assistance to the rebels. Originally the charges were confined principally to spying and the directing of attacks, but the Government forces now state that ammunition is being conveyed to the rebels by them under various guises. The most serious suggestion is that they have employed the Red Cross flag to smuggle ammunition into their lines, also carrying it in coffins and in whatever other manner offered.

All vehicles and receptacles of any kind now passing through the foreign lines and on their way to the scene of action are being subjected to the most careful search.

TELEGRAMS.

SWIMMING.

ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Reuter's (Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, Received Aug. 3.
In the swimming race held at Bury for the professional one mile championship of the world, and for a stake of 250 aside, Billington of Great Britain beat Dickman of Australia easily, his time being 24min. 11.1-5secs.

SAN FRANCISCO EXHIBITION.

ATTACKS ON GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Received August 2.

The American Press is attacking Great Britain for not participating in the San Francisco Exhibition, and assumes her refusal is due to the Panama Canal tolls controversy.

The "New York Times" says it is a "display of childish resentment."

Mr. Hearst's papers denounce Great Britain's "sordid meanness."

It is stated by the Board of Trade that the non-participation is entirely due to the impossibility of inducing a sufficient number of manufacturers to incur the expense of preparing exhibits, as British trade is relatively small in San Francisco.

Germany's Position.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says no definite decision has been reached regarding Germany's participation in the San Francisco Exhibition, but it is practically certain that she will refuse, as German industry is little disposed to any international exhibitions, and has been, from the first, averse to the San Francisco project.

MANOEUVRES ENDED.

London, Received Aug. 3.
The British Naval Manoeuvres have now concluded.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Latest cricket results are given to-day.

It is believed that mutiny has begun in Canton.

Fighting is said to be taking place at Faislan.

H.M.S. Minotaur is expected at Woosung to-day from Wei-hai-wei.

Sir William Lyne, a former Australian Cabinet Minister, is dead.

It is confirmed that ex-President Castro has landed in Venezuela.

Chinese vessels are being held by the Woosung forts, in search of contraband.

The rebels have taken Samshui, raking the cruiser Po Yik with maxims, killing ten.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Lady Alicia Blackwood, one of Florence Nightingale's nurses in the Crimea, is dead.

The proposed American protectorate over Nicaragua will probably be abandoned.

It is reported that the agreement between Bulgaria and Roumania is now complete.

Those Socialists who refused to join the Dutch Liberal Cabinet are reconsidering their decision.

Dr Sun Yat-sen is aboard the German mail steamer "Yorok," due in Hongkong to-morrow.

Bulgaria has made counter-proposals to those of the Allies and refuses to pay an indemnity.

Ex-President Castro has proclaimed war against "the lazy and ferocious President Gomez."

American newspapers are attacking Great Britain for refusing to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition.

Two Chinese cruisers on Saturday made a demonstration against the Woosung forts, but their firing was ineffective.

A telegram sets out the fine record achieved by the Greek troops in the fighting with Bulgaria in recent months.

Holland is to be applied to, to supply the officers for the Albanian Gendarmerie, as Sweden is unable to furnish them.

Billington (Great Britain) has easily beaten Dickman (Australia) in the world's mile swimming professional championship.

Muslims in India are much enraged at the demolition of a portion of a mosque in Calcutta with a view to street improvements.

Every precaution is being taken to guard the Shamen, and the Chinese on the island have been warned to keep to their compounds.

The Board of Trade says British non-participation in the San Francisco Exhibition is due to the impossibility of inducing manufacturers to incur the expense.

LOCAL.

Our Canton correspondent states that business in the City is nearly at a standstill.

Taikoo and Kowloon met in the Lawn Bowls League on Saturday. The former won by 18 points.

Three West River steamers came into port to-day and reported that they were fired on between Ngchow and Samshui.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Chinese Magicians at Theatre Royal 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Auction of a.s. Wing Hon, by Mr G. P. Lammert.

Thursday, August 7.
Concert at Peak Hotel 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, August 9.
H.K.C.C. Promenade Concert, H.K.C.C. Ground 9.15 p.m.
1 mile Swimming Championship V.E.C. 5 p.m.

Saturday, August 16.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, half yearly meeting. City Hall noon.

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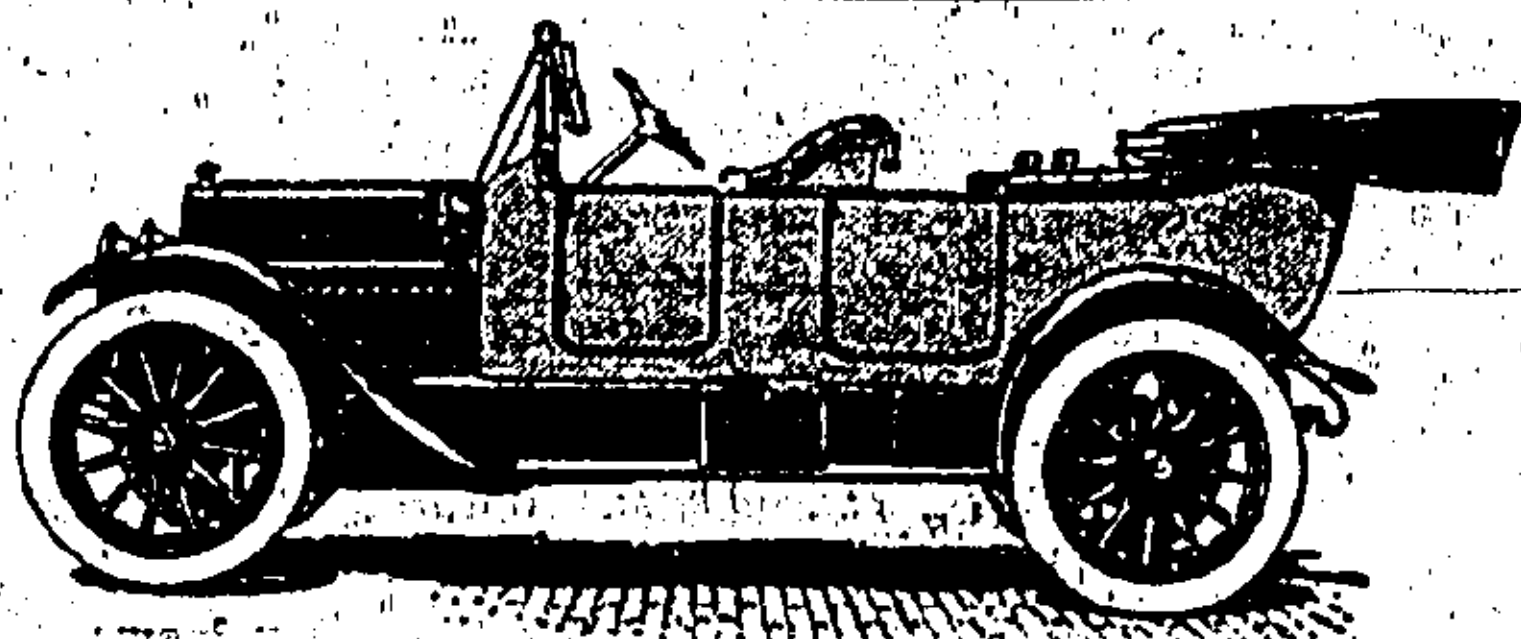
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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [44]

Notices

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

China Mail.

To Europeanize-Turkey.
The writer cites the example of
other races and nations who have
derived all their advantages from
more advanced civilisations, as
Peter the Great learned from
England the secrets of a mer-
cantile marine, and Frederick
caught from Voltaire the inspira-
tion which became the foundation
of German literature, while Italy
was the quarry out of which the
men of Western Europe dug
their costliest treasures. So of
the vast Empire of Turkey this
writer remarks: We absolutely
need the help of European
specialists; it is to-day acknow-
ledged that left to ourselves, we
can not reorganize any branch of
life in a satisfactory way. This
may seem somewhat humiliating
to our national pride; but all
nations that have wished re-
generation and revival have gone
this same road. We may name
among others Japan, Russia, and
the Balkan States themselves.

Daily Press.

The Chinese Revolt.
Whatever causes may be assign-
ed to the revolt which originated
in Kichiang and rapidly spread
over some half a dozen provinces,
there is no doubt that the feel-
ings of jealousy, distrust and per-
haps contempt indicated as exist-
ing between the two great divi-
sions created the antagonism
which found expression in rebel-
lion. The dash of the South, an
excellent fighting quality, has
been met, however, by the quali-
ties best calculated to successfully
resist it. The stolid stubborn
warriors of the North, with a
training lacking in their foes,
have proved themselves superior
on the field of battle, and the
outcome, disastrous as it has
been for the South, will
probably put an end to their
military ambitions. The Southern-
ers were spoiling for a fight, and
now they have had it. The
punishment in their case is quite
poetic. Hitherto they have de-
clared that the President was act-
ing unconstitutionally, but instead
of themselves acting constitu-
tionally by impeaching him before
Parliament they have acted un-
constitutionally in taking up arms,
and must abide the result. The
air has been cleared, and in a
chastened spirit the men of the
South may now come to realize
that however much they dislike
the strong policy of the President,
it is the one thing necessary to
unite the various elements and
bring about a stable form of
government.

Fourth China Morning Post.

The Business Outlook.
Those who look for a silver
streak on the horizon take com-
fort from the fact that General
Lung, the chosen of Yuan Shih-
kai, has declared his adherence
to the Central Government. In
obedience to the Presidential
mandate, he has moved his
troops from Wuchow to effect
the overthrow of the rebel
Government of Kwangtung.
It is confidently believed by
the optimists that this is the
beginning of the end of the
trouble. Should General Lung
succeed in routing the rebel host,
as he hopes to do with the aid
of Canton troops who are deemed to
have no sympathy with the "noble
cause" of their leaders (Chan
Kwing Ming, Shum Chun
Huen, Sun Yat-sen, Wu
Hon Man and others), business
should resume its normal course
in the near future, and the ruin
which at present stares many
people in the face should
gradually disappear. Whatever
the outcome of the impending
struggle it is earnestly hoped by
the mercantile community that
it will not be unduly protracted,
and that the prognostications of
the few pessimists in their midst
will not be realized.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Strawberry Expresses.

One realises the importance of the strawberry trade to the railway companies from the fact that one day recently no fewer than 50,000 baskets reached London from Hampshire alone. The South-Western Railway has even gone to the length of organising a special system of "strawberry expresses," which enable fruit gathered in Hampshire to be sold in Aberdeen, Inverness, or Dublin the next morning. The traffic is especially difficult to handle, because it is restricted to a very brief period.

A Distinguished Cleric.

The Very Rev. John Cameron Lees, who has died in his 80th year, was responsible for the restoration of Paisley Abbey, to which he came as a young man, when the structure, to use his own words, "was a charnel house." In 1877 he was appointed to St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, the premier charge in the Church of Scotland, a position which he held until his retirement in 1900. Dr. Lees was for over 20 years a valued confidant of Queen Victoria, being appointed one of her domestic chaplains in 1881.

Pictures or Novels?

According to certain librarians there has recently been a falling-off in the number of works of fiction borrowed at various free libraries in the Black Country. The cause is said to be the greater popularity of the cinematograph theatre. As so many self-appointed censors of the public taste are never weary of denouncing the tendency of free library patrons to batten mainly on novels, it will be interesting to see whether we shall now be treated to harangues regarding the superiority of the novel over the picture palace.

French and English Literature.

M. B. H. Gausseron, whose death is announced, was responsible for a French translation of the "Vicar of Wakefield," which he issued in a remarkably sumptuous edition. He was a great admirer of English literature, and also translated many of Dickens' books, as well as Sir Walter Armstrong's studies of Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Hogarth. M. Gausseron, who had held the Chair of English at the Lycée Janson de Sailly, was associated with M. Octave Uzanne in many literary enterprises.

Railway-Women.

There is the possibility of a certain amount of trouble in the railway industry, owing to the Great Western Railway having experimentally employed some women carriage cleaners at their Old Oak Common (London) sheds. Only 5 per cent. of the employees are women, but a difficulty has arisen in regard to wages, the women receiving 6s. a week less than the minimum payable to the men under the conciliation board scheme. Women carriage cleaners, it may be remarked, are not uncommon on the Continent.

An Historic Family.

A noted ancestor of the late Viscount Charlemont was Sir Toby Caulfield, who distinguished himself greatly under Elizabeth and her successor. He aided in the repulse of the Invincible Armada, and held military commands in Ireland in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., taking part in the pacification of the troubled lands under the latter monarch. Sir Toby was created a baron in 1620. Twenty-one years later the third holder of the title, who was Governor of the Fort of Charlemont, was captured and executed by Sir Phelim O'Neill.

A Royal Compliment.

Everyone knows the esteem in which Madame Pavlova and other leading Russian dancers are held at the Court of their native country. The latest manifestation of this Royal favour is that M. Seraphin Loubineine the Russian sculptor, has come to London at the order of the Court to make models of Madame Pavlova for reproduction in porcelain in the Czars' own private porcelain factory. This Royal compliment is the more notable inasmuch as the works of art produced at this factory are never sold, and the output is exclusively for the use of the Imperial Family.

SHORT SERMON.

II Kings X. 16, "And he said, Come with me, and see my zeal for the Lord."

The best way to study the story of Jehu is to take it point by point. The advantage of this method is, that we can refresh our knowledge of the story as we learn its lessons. We all know his name. He is one of the innumerable instances of the enormous influence of the Bible on our language. Like "talent" of Parable, Jehu has added his name to English. A Jehu is a fast and furious driver, indeed you can use the word for a driver of any kind. Most of us have had more than one escape of our life from Jehus who drive not "chariots" but oil-driven vehicles furiously. What a story it is. If any characters are genuinely oriental it is these two chapters, IX and X of II Kings. What colour, what movement, what a rush of events. They have the stamp of genuineness on them.

Elisha ordered one of his students, as we should call him a "young prophet," to go to Ramoth Gilead and anoint Jehu King of Israel, although Joram was actually king. He had to find him, anoint him and then flee. He found Jehu among the captives, his officers; he called him out and anointed him; "Thus saith the Lord, I have anointed thee king over the people of the Lord, even over Israel." So then we are taught that God does intervene in history, in the affairs of the world. Elisha never pretended that it was his idea; it was God's. There is no doubt about that. Is this so? because it is of infinite importance. Does God actually cut down directly into the affairs of men? We believe that He does and does it now. That is the clear dividing line between unbelief in all its forms and the belief of the Bible; between what is called free thought, secularism and mill rationalism on the one hand, and the Christian view on the other. The idea of the former is that the course of history runs on by its own forces; the only elements in it are the natural forces of the mind of man and of the world. God may have made the world, but he never interferes directly with its development. The Bible on the contrary takes for granted that God does intervene, as He did here. If He does not there can be no religion at all. Man would be just under the rollers of a great machine. All kinds of objections are raised against it, as that He cannot and so on. But if He cannot, can He be God? We believe He does. Our whole faith depends on it and all our hopes. There is no such thing as the Gospel if He cannot and does not. Jesus Christ came; He was not just a product of our race. That is what we believe. And it is well in these days to have this clearly in mind.

COAL REPORT.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough's coal report dated August 1 states:—

Coals expected.—Japan, 65,700 tons; North China 8,000 tons.

Arrivals.—July 10th, Kaifong, s.s., 1,800 tons Hongkong, sold; July 18th, Bloemfontein, s.s., 700 tons Moji sold; July 19th, Kinkasan Maru, s.s., 7,500 tons Moji, sold; July 19th, No 13 Kyodo Maru, s.s., 2,200 tons Mairen, for Canton; July 20th, Sazuki Maru, s.s., 1,400 tons Moji, sold; July 20th, Kiyo Maru, s.s., 3,800 tons Moji, sold; July 22nd, Jelunga, s.s., 2,000 tons Moji, sold; July 22nd, Kiukiang, s.s., 2,350 tons Chinwangtao, sold; July 23rd, Ichang, s.s., 2,350 tons Chinwangtao, sold; July 24th, Fuku Maru, s.s., 5,200 tons Moji, sold; July 25th, Banti Maru, s.s., 1,800 tons Moji, sold; July 26th, Atagosan Maru, s.s., 6,300 tons Moji, sold; July 26th, Peter Rickmers, s.s., 7,200 tons Moji, sold; July 26th, Daito Maru, s.s., 1,900 tons Mairen, for Canton; July 28th, Robert Dollar, s.s., 7,400 tons Moji, sold; July 28th, Hakushika Maru, s.s., 5,800 tons Moji, sold; July 30th, Foshing, s.s., 3,000 tons Karatsu, sold.

Sales.—No sales of importance reported.

THE OPIUM AT THE TREATY PORTS.

Chinese General's Speech at Liverpool.

A well-attended public meeting was held in Liverpool Town Hall recently to draw attention to the evils of the opium traffic in China.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said the Chinese Government had taken up the opium traffic and had dealt with it irrespective of the position in which they placed cultivators. The Chinese Parliament had let nothing stop them in taking what they considered the righteous cause of opposing the opium traffic. They had seen that it was bad for their country and nationality, and irrespective of the loss which might accrue financially they had tackled the question in a way which was an example to this country.

Archdeacon Madden said it was through the agitation of Chinese reformers that our Government had stepped in and stopped the traffic in opium between India and China. The great difficulty at the present time was the stock of opium in the treaty ports. That opium ought to be sacrificed on the ground of principle. The Government ought to be prepared to sacrifice the opium in the treaty ports; they should not think it necessary, in order to get their money back, to pour out the remaining stock upon China. It would be no sacrifice to the community if the 2,000 boxes of opium in the treaty ports were pitched into the sea.—(Applause)

Mr. T. O. Taylor, M.P., said the opium vice was found in Liverpool, Cardiff, London, and one or two other British ports. "May we take heed that we do our duty to China for our own sake," he continued, "that this Nemesis may not come upon us. Morphine, cocaine, opium, and all drugs of habituation, as medical men know, are a great curse and a great slavery." Merely as a matter of self interest, for the sake of her own trade with the great nation of China, Britain would do well to wipe out the opium stain. "It was a rotten bad policy," he said, "to be poisoning Chinese people instead of making them customers for our manufactures. An opium sale was a bad customer."

Lieutenant General Chang, military secretary to the President of the Chinese Republic and president of the Chinese National Opium Prohibition Union, said China had now become a Republic, and its people were free to say what they thought was best for the whole country. They thought the first thing for them to do was to get rid of the poisonous and ruinous opium evil. China had lost through the traffic more than £20,000,000 a year, and if they had spent that money buying goods from Lancashire the country would have been wealthier and millions of pounds and millions of lives would have been saved. The Chinese Government had carried out its opium extermination campaign by severely punishing all native offenders, and hundreds of Chinese farmers who had insisted on planting opium had been killed. "I am a Christian," General Chang added, "and I speak on behalf of the whole of China when I say that I hope your country will help us to get rid of this evil at once and not wait for several years."

A resolution was passed deploring the wrong done to China by the Indian opium traffic, and calling upon the Government to liberate China "from the unjust obligation to receive any further quantity of the drug the trade in which has for so long been ruinous to China and damaging to the good name of Great Britain." The resolution also called upon the Government to stop the further production of Indian opium except for medical purposes.

Morocco's Rulers.

Abdul Aziz, the ex-Sultan of Morocco, who arrived in London recently, is not the only deposed ruler of that country. Mulay Hafid, his half-brother, who compelled him to abdicate, was himself forced to give up his throne after a short but stormy reign. As a ruler called on to govern a turbulent country, Abdul Aziz was a failure, but in private life he is described as a man of charming manners. He is enamoured of camels, bicycles, and motor-cars, although Morocco has not half-a-dozen miles of good roads.

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HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

Great Suffering in Chicago and New York.

The tract of country stretching from Pennsylvania to the Rockies is baking in a trying heat wave, and meteorological forecasts are hinting of temperatures rising to over 100, says a recent exchange. (Chicago, which is sweltering with a thermometer of 98, reports 34 deaths and 200 prostrations. Whole families spent the night in the parks. The business part of the city is described as a veritable furnace. In New York northerly breezes came and, partially dissipating the humidity. The temperature ranged from 72 to 90. The city recently wilted and gasped as there was not a breath of wind blowing, though the temperature did not exceed 84. Central Park, as usual, was the Mecca of thousands who sought relief, sleeping the night in the open.

Lucky Telephone User. Mr. J. B. Mulholland, the theatre proprietor, was successful in his action against the Postmaster-General. He managed to obtain £11 15s. for money overpaid for the hire of a telephone and damages for trespass. The decision of the Wandsworth County Court is notable enough in itself, but still more notable is the admission of the Post Office that it was in the wrong.

Arab Horsemanship. The "pawler play," which a number of Arabs in London performed at the Horse Show, is of ancient origin, and represents a survival of the days of chivalry. Powder plays are given on ceremonious occasions, such as weddings, or in honour of a stranger. Formerly the women of the tribe were placed in howdahs behind the ranks of the participants, and the victors took the property of vanquished, including their womenkind.

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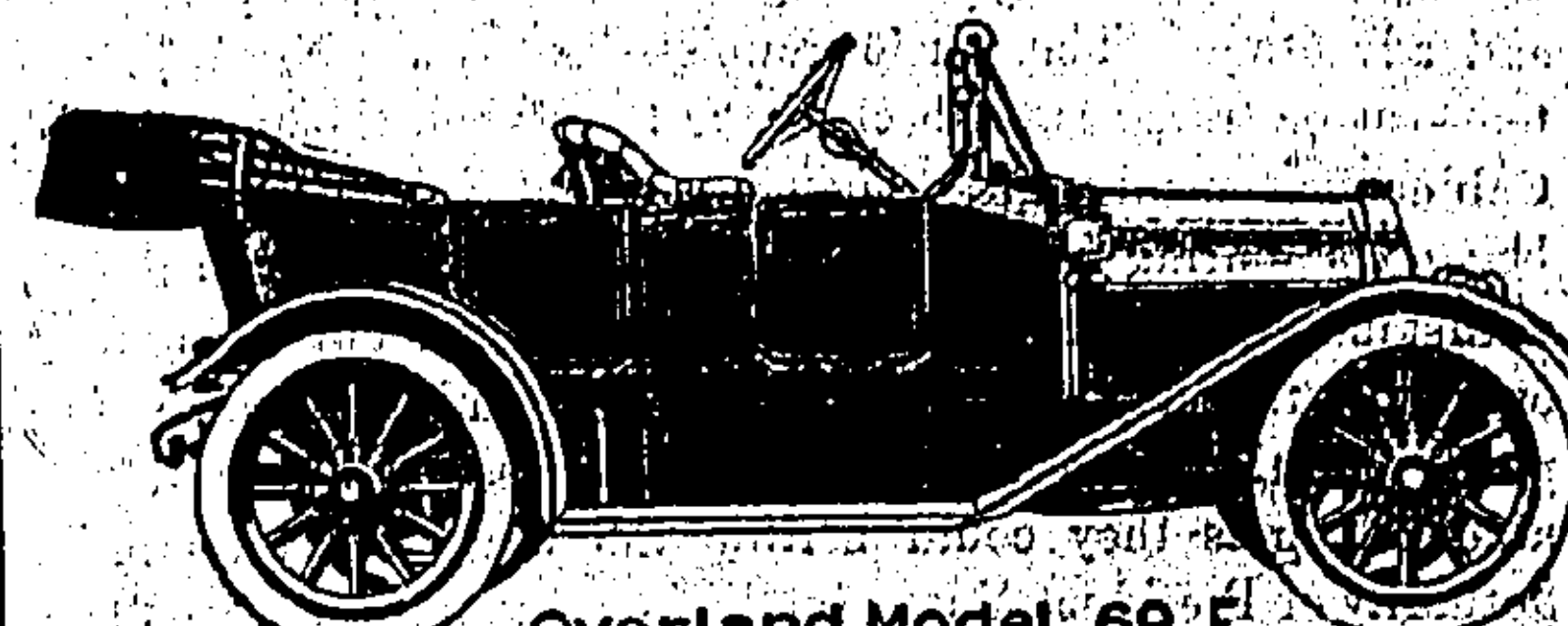
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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

JONCKHEER.—At 26, The Peak, on 4th August, 1913, the wife of J. Jonckheer, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1913.

THE FUTURE IN CHINA.

It is no idle use of words to say that all who have the welfare of China at heart will rejoice at the evidences that the new revolt is being got well in hand by the central authority in Peking. There can be no doubt that the uprising was carefully engineered by the malcontents at the bottom of it, and it is equally certain that these mischievous individuals had high hopes that, the rebellion once started, it would rapidly spread until it culminated in the complete overthrow of President Yuan and his Government. But from the very beginning, reverse has followed reverse for the rebels, and the natural upshot has been a decline in the enthusiasm of the revolt and constant desertions from the forces on which the agitators depended to assist in bringing about the downfall of the powers that be.

It has been the pet argument of the rebels and their supporters that the present movement is merely the reflection of public opinion—that the people as a whole are on the side of the rebels and are bitterly opposed to President Yuan continuing in office. From that expression of opinion we entirely dissent. There has been no feature about the new movement indicating that it has had its origin in the general desire of the people. There has, however, been no lack of evidence to the effect that the new civil war has been initiated and encouraged by a set of extreme partisans who have lost sight of the true aims of statesmanship and ignored the nation's welfare through seeking their own and their party's benefit and advantage. The whole trouble—both in the North and South too—can be traced right back to the time when the first Republican Cabinet was nominated. Then was it that the Southern extremists began clamouring for a bigger proportion of Ministerial posts, notwithstanding the fact that they were given five out of eight. And ever since that day they have unceasingly endeavoured to get more power into their own hands. No act has been too low or dishonourable so long as they could belittle the work and undermine the authority of President Yuan; and when the murder of Mr. Sung Chao-chen took place, they lost no time in seizing upon it and using it in furtherance of their campaign of misrepresentation and calumny. But the nicely-laid scheme has not worked out exactly as its sponsors had hoped and believed it would.

It has been a sorry sight to see among the names of the men who have been clamouring for the overthrow of President Yuan, those of Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen—men who, if they had the nation's highest interests at heart, could and ought to be doing real constructive work for China at this moment. We do not say that Yuan Shih-kai is the paragon of perfection, nor that he has committed no errors in discharging his Presidential duties; but we do say that he is the most likely man in China to-day to be able to carry the nation through this most critical juncture in its history. It requires a firm will and a strong hand to steer the ship of state through the rapids now being encountered; and President Yuan can be depended upon to bring both into play if he is given the encouragement which he has a right to claim from his countrymen. If this spirit of co-operation is not forthcoming, we may expect to see the country periodically involved in factional warfare, which will spell ruin to the nation as a whole.

Japan papers and the Rebels.

If the allegation recently made that Japanese are assisting the rebels are unfounded or exaggerated Northern exchanges to hand leave no room for doubt that the vernacular papers of Japan are strongly in favour of the revolt. The press laws of Japan do not appear to have been so stringent of late as has sometimes been the case. The "Nichi Nichi" holds Yuan Shih-kai "entirely responsible for the outbreak. The 'Hochi' denies that Japanese are participating, but it makes the significant remark that if Japan long ago had taken an active part in China there would have been no crisis to-day. The 'Mainichi' advises the Southerners to separate from the North and to establish "an ideal Republican form of Government of their own." All this leaves no doubt as to which way sympathy lies, and it is a fair assumption that the newspapers reflect popular opinion in the matter.

Where is Dr. Sun?

There appears to be some mystery attending the movements of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He was not wanted on the Settlement at Shanghai, where they apparently show sound sense in dealing with men of his stamp, and he appears again to have turned his eyes toward Hongkong, where, since there is still a banishment order in force against him, he is fairly sure of a kindly welcome. He was expected on the Assaye, but he did not materialise. He was also reported to be coming by the Shidzuoki Maru, but again he disappointed. Our Shanghai correspondent now states that he may be expected by the Yorok which is due here tomorrow. One would not suggest that he is not too keen on coming; perhaps he is only trying to find another reason for the revolt. So far we have not seen a reason advanced for the division of North from South that was not clearly the invention of politicians. And, however he may deny it, Dr. Sun is one of them.

A Regrettable Affair.

It is a thousand pities that friction should arise between America and Great Britain over the matter of the San Francisco Exhibition, to be held in 1915 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. It had been assumed by the American press that the refusal to take part was in consequence of the controversy over the question of the tolls. There was no direct evidence that this was the case, but until the statement was made by the Board of Trade that the real reason was the difficulty of inducing manufacturers to incur the expense involved, it was only natural that this conclusion should be jumped at. And if the assumption were correct, we could hardly blame the American press for regarding British action as a title churlish. For, pending a solution of the tolls problem, Britain could very well, without stultifying herself, join in the celebrations over a wonderful engineering feat. The whole trouble has arisen from the fact that the bare decision was made known without any reason being assigned for it.

What Great Men Eat.

We read some strange things in the American newspapers from time to time, but one of the weirdest bits of news which we have come across of late we discovered the other day in one of the leading New York journals under the heading "Champ Clark Eats Greens." It is dated from Washington and starts off in this strain:—"Speaker Champ Clark had black mustard greens and pig's jowl for dinner to-day. Afterwards he declared the dish to be fit for a King's table." We need not go further into the story, save to say that it is given out, that all the world may know, that the Speaker's son went home some weeks previously bearing strict instructions not to return without "those mustard greens." And so it came about that the Speaker had his heart's desire. There is a big field open here to British journalism, and if the opportunity be only seized upon, we may soon expect to read that Mr. Asquith made a glutton of himself off ham and eggs, that Mr. Balfour had the time of his life over the new season's first potatoes, and, perhaps, that His Majesty the King still swears by the roast beef of Old England.

DAY BY DAY.

"I think all ambitions are lawful except those which climb upward on the miseries or credulities of mankind."—Joseph Conrad.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Linn on Saturday afternoon.

Siberian Mail.—Depatched per s.s. Yingchow at midnight on Saturday.

English Mail of July 5.—Delivered in London on August 2.

German Mail.—Due per s.s. Buslow at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Manchuria at noon to-morrow.

Langkat Output.

Messrs Wright and Hornby inform us that the Langkat output for July was 7,040 tons, compared with 8,715 tons for June.

Dope Again.

At the Police Court, this morning, European Constable A.120 charged a Chinese with being in unlawful possession of opium. Mr Hazeland fined him \$50.

Harbour Collision.

On the 2nd inst. the Hanri Maru, whilst proceeding south in the Harbour, collided with a sampan, despite an attempt being made to avoid the collision, and the latter craft was sunk. One person is reported missing. The same steamer also collided with the Hangsang which was at anchor, the latter being slightly damaged.

Inspection of Troops.

General Kelly will inspect the following troops at Kowloon tomorrow, commencing with the first named at 10.30 a.m.:—R.K.S.B. R.G.A.; 24th (Hazara) Mountain Battery; 8th Rajputa; 30th Mule Corps; 126th Baluchistan Infantry; and "B" and "D" Companies, 2nd Bn. D.O.L.I. He will also inspect the Kowloon Military Hospital during the morning.

THE HOLIDAY.

Holiday weather did not prevail long to-day, for while the morning opened fine and tempted people out, rain came down at 11.15 and put an effectual damper on those who had anticipated bathing picnics as part of the afternoon's programme.

During the week-end, tourists have been visiting Macao, and Canton in large numbers, though a fair number were deterred from going to the latter place by the fear of trouble. Many visitors have also been sight-seeing in the Colony, while yesterday a few inhabitants got out on the hills for walking, tempted by cool weather, only to be driven back by the rain.

Most of the offices have been closed to-day, as also have the several Government Departments.

THE LINAN'S VOYAGE.

The s.s. Linan, which was three days behind schedule time, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon with a Siberian mail.

Seen by a representative of the "Telegraph," the chief officer said that though they had dirty weather on the way down, they did not actually encounter a typhoon. Shortly before reaching Amoy, the glass began to fall rapidly and it was decided to put into Amoy, where they stayed a couple of days. On the way down, the Linan also called in at Swatow. The call is not always made, but was included this time in the ordinary voyage, thus still further delaying the boat.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate advises that the following typhoon warning was received from the Manila Observatory at 11.30 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon south-west of the Bonin Islands, moving N.E. or E.N.E.

THE TROUBLE AT CANTON.

OFFICIALS SAY YUNG WILL NEVER REACH CANTON.

IS THE MOVE AT SAMSHUI MERELY A BLIND?

Canton, Sunday morning.—Yesterday was marked by considerably more excitement—both in the native city and on the Shum-keen—than has yet been the case. It was thought that General Lung might arrive on Friday afternoon; then Friday evening; then yesterday morning, and so forth; and his non-appearance was attributed to the abnormally heavy rains which not only flooded all the low-lying land but which might reasonably be regarded as a deterrent to the invaders; for it is a common saying: "The Chinese will never fight in the rain."

Business at a Standstill.

In the native city many of the shops closed, and others seemed careless whether they did any business or not. One Chinese remarked: "You can't do much as buy an egg, this morning." In the Wong Sha quarter families were at work all Friday night packing up their goods; and yesterday at early morning there was one prolonged rush for the boats. Sixty and eighty dollars were paid for the use of small cabins on boats running to Hongkong, and almost as much on those going to Macao.

The rush has been especially great from the Wong Sha neighbourhood, because that was thought to be the spot which Lung would first seize upon. Some few thousand troops left yesterday—some up the North River, others—it is said—for Samshui.

The People not Interested.

As the "Telegraph" has maintained all along, "the people" are not in this business, at all. No one but the political heads of the movement seems to care a cent what happens, so long as Canton is not attacked. Fear for Canton's safety, for their own lives and belongings, is the only sentiment that the people at large seem capable of. They neither know nor care whether the troops are likely to mutiny or to remain loyal to the Tutuh. Those who are not packing up, stand idle in the streets or sit about in their shops as though there were no such thing as business in the world.

The telegraph and railway services at Samshui have been stopped by Lung and any news coming through from there must be received with considerable doubt when it originates from native sources. Among those Chinese who give really serious thought to the whole question there are grave suspicions that Chan Kwing Ming's troops may not remain faithful. One might almost say that that is the prevailing feeling.

At the Yamen.

Your correspondent spent the early part of the morning at the Yamen in search of news. On the way there he noticed that, though no troops patrolled the streets, the number of armed police-guards was much greater. A fair number of soldiers guarded the Yamen and greater difficulty was experienced in getting inside than had been experienced previously.

The only one of the officials who was accessible was exceedingly guarded in his statements, as might be expected. He persisted (whether from policy or from genuine conviction cannot be said) in denying that the matter was in any way serious, though his extreme unreadiness to give any specific details seemed to belie this.

"Lung will never Get Here."

He remarked, among other things, that the man who had captured Sai Nam was probably not General Lung Chai Kwong at all, but his brother—Lung Kau Kwong, though no clear evidence in support of the supposition was offered. He gave the number of Lung Chai Kwong's men as—at the outside—3,000. They might or might not know the country between here and Samshui. If they came, it would probably be

down the railway, striking the city northward of the Shamkeen. "But Lung will never get here," he added confidently.

In support of the last remark the Yamen official proceeded to argue that the move at Samshui—whether by General Lung or by his brother—was "merely a demonstration"; that it was a well-calculated scheme to divert the attention of the Kwangtung troops from the Yangtze affair, and to prevent them from going North. Troops were being sent, he believed, to drive off Lung, and that would be the last that Canton itself would hear of any trouble. The whole thing was merely a trifling interlude; the real warfare would be centred in the Yangtze region and would, in all likelihood, last for many months.

Strict Secrecy.

The very strictest secrecy is being maintained over all military matters, and naturally it is impossible to learn anything definite as to Chan Kwing Ming's proposed movements. Viceroy Shum is still at the Yamen, but the officials continue to deny that Chen Chi Mee (the Ex-Viceroy of Shanghai) is or has been in Canton.

All the forts on the river have been re-inforced and are supposed to have their complement of troops. Some doubt is expressed within the Yamen as to the story of \$83,000 being offered for Chan Kwing Ming's head, though it is admitted that some such offer may have been verbally and informally proclaimed in the Shiu Hing district. It is strongly maintained by Chan Kwing Ming's supporters that he is "a good soldier." One remarked, "He had plenty of experience during the Revolutions and he showed what he could do at the taking of Wai Chan."

Regarding the Troops.

Apparently the Governor-General has one regiment of cavalry, though it is difficult to conceive how mounted men could be of much use in the district between here and Samshui. His troops are also said to include a few Northerners from Hunan. Rumours as to disloyalty or impending mutiny among the soldiers are heartily laughed at in the Yamen. "Such rumours," it is said, "have been deliberately and carefully spread by those who had everything to gain thereby. The Tutuh is absolutely assured of their affection and adherence. All along he has been remarkably popular among them. In Wu Hon Man's time, Chan had control of the army and, although he was regarded as a severe disciplinarian he was unquestionably popular."

Your correspondent made further efforts to spy out the nakedness—or the plenty—of the land, but was again informed that "all military officials are under the strictest orders to maintain silence." On returning to the Yamen he found more commotion than has up till now been evident. Outside the French gate were various armed Chinese police, and junkloads of them lay in the river. It was learned that a thousand of these had been told off, in case of need, to help guard the Shamkeen from the outside. Farther down the Settlement Bund Japanese sailors were landing with signalling flags and lamps, and, wherever one turned, stories as to a possible invasion were to be heard. On the English bridge a notice in Chinese was posted, to the effect that any native seeking to force an entry after the gates were closed would be shot, while an express, printed in English and in Chinese was being circulated, which read:—

"In the event of trouble on the Shamkeen all Chinese servants and visitors must keep to the compounds, or the British authorities will not be answerable for their lives."

A little later the following notice, not printed, but hastily

penicilled, was sent round from the British Consulate:—

"Notification.—H. M.'s Consul General hereby begs to inform British owners of steam-launches and motor boats that he may at any time, during the next few days, find it necessary to requisition such vessels for special service. He would therefore feel obliged if owners would be good enough to warn their laodahs."

Tales from Sajnam.

Various stories were going the rounds as to events at Sai Nam. One account said that General Lung and a mob of pirates had swooped down on the place under Chan Kwing Ming's colours which they subsequently replaced with those of Yuan Shih Kai. All the afternoon junkloads of troops were being towed along the river—ostensibly with a view to being sent by rail towards Samshui. Some companies carried machine guns.

Hongkong readers may see some significance in the fact (if it be a fact) that a quantity of money from the mint was seen to be carried into the Bank of Taiwan on the Shamkeen during the day. From sixty to seventy cents were obtainable in parts of the city for Kwangtung dollar notes while it was reported that Kwangtung notes were at two per cent premium!

A Good Idea.

Late in the afternoon a suggestion was made by the public that, in view of the number of persons crowding on to the boats, a few Chinese detectives should be posted on each boat to keep watch until sailing time. Presumably this is a matter for the British authorities and the steamboat owners to decide between them. The idea is an excellent one, for the Canton detectives are notoriously keen, and local bad characters are more readily recognised by them than they would be by detectives from Hongkong.

A few hundred troops have been sent to guard the Nam Shuk penitentiary, in case of a possible riot among the prisoners there or an attack upon it by invaders.

During the evening your representative took a run on the river in a launch but was able to glean little that was definite. One Chinese official stated that General Lung's troops consist to a good extent of genuine veterans. Another remarked on the lack of system characterising Chan Kwing Ming's military arrangements.

"His plans are all anyhow," he said. "In fact he has no plans."

Rumoured Flight of Tutuh.

Late last night it was rumoured that Chan Kwing Ming had fled to Macao—an improbable story; doubtless hailing from the same source as one which was being repeated this morning, that firing was heard at 5 p.m. to the North of the city; (N.B. The firing was probably thunder).

To-day more stories as to discontented soldiers are being related. The authorities are reported in some quarters, to be experiencing much difficulty in persuading the army to accept Kwangtung notes. The men are paid every ten days and it is thought likely that an understanding will be reached before next pay-day; though a later story says that the soldiers at the Yamen have been expressing themselves somewhat frankly on the matter to-day.

This morning your correspondent took a walk round the Wongsha district—a not unpleasant suburb which, it is quite likely, Lung would make his headquarters or his battleground if he arrives. It was near here that Byssack's Circus was located. After the Revolution Lung occupied the land here for some while, and, knowing all its strategic advantages—the good cover offered by the high pathways between the swamps etc—he might reasonably have an eye to further occupation. Here there is an old monastery which Lung made his headquarters. It is at present in the hands of a police guard and is being used as a sub-station; but it is believed that, should Lung come down, the police would at once withdraw and hand over possession to him.

Later, All is still quiet in every part. An occasional police launch (Continued on page 6.)

SPECIAL CABLES.

THE CANTON SITUATION.

PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN ON THE SHAMEN.

CHINESE WARNED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, Received August 2, 5.25 p.m.

The most extreme precautions are being taken on the Shamen by the British, French and Japanese naval detachments.

The Chinese in the Settlement are warned to keep to their compounds, or the British authorities will not be answerable for what happens.

One thousand armed police are guarding the Shamen from the outside.

Rebel Success.

Canton, Received August 4, 1.30 p.m.

H.M.S. Sandpiper has left for Samshui, and H.M.S. Moorhen is on the way towards Wuchow.

The rebels have taken Samshui, and raked the cruiser Po Yik with machine guns, killing ten.

It is rumoured that fighting is taking place at Fatsien. Mutiny in Canton.

It is believed that mutiny has begun here.

LATEST SHANGHAI DEVELOPMENT.

CRUISERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WOOSUNG FORTS.

Preparing for a Battle.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, Received August 4, 1.38 a.m.

On Saturday the cruisers Haichi and Haiyung steamed in and made a demonstration against the Woosung Forts from morning till evening. The firing was ineffective.

The forts are holding up all Chinese vessels, searching for contraband. The Woosung train service has been suspended owing to the fact that thousands of rebels are proceeding to Woosung.

H.M.S. Minotaur is proceeding to Woosung and is expected to arrive there to-day (Monday) from Wei-hai-wei.

Dr Sun Yat-sen is aboard the German mail steamer Yorck, due at Hongkong to-morrow (Tuesday).

Red Cross workers are preparing for the battle at Woosung, in which the cruisers outside and those opposite the Arsenal, as well as the Northern reinforcements, are expected to partake.

Bombardment Begins.

Shanghai, Received August 4, 2.40 p.m.

Four cruisers have been bombarding Woosung Forts from a distance of four miles.

The Haichi has been incapacitated, but it is impossible to say whether she has been hit.

The other three cruisers are continuing the bombardment.

THE TROUBLE AT CANTON.

(Continued from page 4.)

is to be seen wandering round the Shamen.

It remains to add that the s.s. Sainam which came into Canton yesterday had a somewhat exciting experience in the Samshui district. The master (Captain Donaldson) heard, on passing Shui Hing that Lung was in possession and on running through the gorge, he found the general stationed there with the main body of his troops. Lung fired on the vessel and ordered him to turn. The Captain explained that this was impossible and went on, full steam, to Samshui, where Captain Davis, of H.M.S. Moorhen, came on board and recommended him to run straight for Canton.

A curious feature of the little episode is that the Sainam had been escorted all the way down from Wuchow by a Chinese gunboat but, when Samshui was reached, the gunboat had mysteriously disappeared. Lung seems to have made his headquarters at How Lik, his brother remaining at Samshui. It seems he has commandeered all the available native steamers and has sent them back to Wuchow to bring down the rest of his troops.

Later, some of Chan Kwong Ming's soldiers who left here by train for Samshui are reported to have returned, saying that they could only get a certain distance. Another story is that the troops have not returned but are remaining stationary at that "certain distance."

Extra Steamer Service. The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company has arranged for three steamers a day to run both from Canton and Hongkong. They leave Canton

respectively at 8 a.m., noon and 5 p.m. and depart from Hongkong at 8 a.m., 9 p.m., and 10 p.m.

The s.s. Charles Hardoin and the s.s. Paul Beau will run double journeys daily between Hongkong and Canton from Tuesday. Yesterday the Charles Hardoin brought down 800 passengers from Canton, including many members of the French Mission. Other days last week these boats brought down over a thousand persons daily.

We have been informed that the s.s. Ho-nam brought down over two thousand passengers from Canton yesterday and that the Heungshan brought down over 1,400.

The Chinese gunboat Po Pik, whose commander refuses to respect any orders save those from Peking, is still lying at the mouth of the anchorage in Hongkong Harbour.

RIVER STEAMERS FIRED ON.

Three Passengers Killed and a Pilot Missing.

Three West River steamers came into port early this morning and reported exciting experiences while on the run from Ngohow to Samshui. All bore bullet marks, and one of the number, the Wokwai, reported that three passengers had been killed, the pilot was missing and that the vessel was absolutely riddled with shot and shell.

The three boats were the Wokwai, the Licorne and the Sing Ping. They are all Chinese-owned and fly the Chinese flag, their run being from Ngohow to Hongkong via Samshui. It appears that the steamers were on the run down, in fairly close company, the Wokwai leading the way. All went well until about 2.30 yesterday morning, when the Wokwai was passing a narrow part of the river between Ngohow and Samshui. Then, suddenly and without the least warning, shots began to rain on to the vessel from the direction of the banks of the river. It was pitch-dark at the time, and from there was a regular panic among the passengers and crew. The shots were well aimed, and special attention was directed to the wheel house and the engine-room by the marksmen. In all, quite a hundred bullets must have found a lodging place in the vessel, while a shell fired from a big gun did great damage. Three of the passengers on the lower deck were mortally wounded and their bodies brought on to Hongkong. In the excitement the pilot disappeared and it is assumed that he must have jumped overboard. Despite the rain of bullets, the little vessel continued on her way, and was soon out of the danger zone.

The other two boats, seeing what was taking place, turned back and were fortunate enough to escape with two or three bullets lodged in the woodwork in different parts of the vessels. Later they continued down the river, but were not seriously disturbed.

The firing undoubtedly came from troops who had taken up their positions along the river banks, and it is probable that these men were part of General Lung's army who thought the steamers were Canton Government transports.

This morning a "Telegraph" representative boarded the vessels and examined the damage done. In the case of the Licorne and Sing Ping there were merely a few bullet marks, but the Wokwai presented a pitiable appearance. The most extensive damage on this boat was that caused by a shell. This missile had struck one of the lifeboats and, shattering its bottom completely, eventually lodging in the deck, which it ploughed up for a distance of about a couple of feet, making a hole right through it, almost big enough for a man to crawl through. The wheel house was riddled with bullet shots, and two bullets had penetrated the window in such a way that it is a mystery how the man at the wheel escaped with his life. The engine-room partitions were splintered in dozens of places by bullets, while the funnel and ventilators were penetrated in two or three places. The little vessel had quite evidently gone through a terrible experience and she was indeed fortunate to have come through the ordeal without damage other than vital parts.

CONCERT AT SHAMEN.

Story of a Singer's Trials.

The troubles attending a vocalist who tries to give a concert in the Shamen during the present trouble are many and various. Mrs. Frances Hewitt Mott who gave a concert in the Club theatre, there on Thursday evening last, experienced many difficulties. To commence with the weather was bad. Coolies had been bringing valuables all day to the Shamen. The godowns were full and almost any money was offered to get boxes stored in the godowns on the Shamen. The women and children had been ordered away from the Shamen four nights previous to the concert so that only a few attended, and the house as a whole was rather small. As most of the tickets were sold previously however, the concert was a financial success. Owing to the fact that no Chinese coolie chairs were allowed in the Shamen, Mrs. Mott had to walk to the Club in pouring rain from the boat, and it was a hot sticky night. In fact everything was against the artist and tended to make her uncomfortable. Notwithstanding this the audience kept her on the platform for two hours half-an-hour more than had been intended. The whole programme was a success, the Jewel song from "Faust" proving a particularly taking item. For her singing of this particular song Mrs. Mott was called before the audience five times.

Contrary to orders, next day, Mrs. Mott and her hostess man aged to get off the Shamen and went into the Chinese city,

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but

Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few cents saved in using Tinned or other preserved milk. The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and contains no preservatives of any kind.

"Dairy Farm Milk" means: - Good, Clean & Wholesome Milk.

No curries, silks, embroideries, jade or other goods of such of such nature were on view in the shops. The streets were deserted with the exception of coolies carrying goods to the Shamen. In the Shamen itself quick-firing guns were being mounted and all the barricades were being strengthened. The gravest fears are held by Europeans that the Chinese will loot the Shamen as they know where the goods are stored. And there is the feeling among many Europeans that it is regrettable that the goods were allowed into Shamen. A deputation on the Friday awaited on Mrs. Mott's boat, requesting her to give another concert as early as possible. On the journey down from Canton no cabin was available but the shipper generously gave up his own.

We understand that only a few tickets remain for Mrs. Mott's concert at the Peak Hotel on Thursday. These can be obtained at Moutrie's.

"BUILD UPON GOD."

German Emperor's Address at the Wedding of his Daughter.

Following is the text of the German Emperor's address on the occasion of his daughter's wedding to Prince Ernest Augustus of Cumberland:—

My dear daughter, to-day, as you leave our House, I thank you with all my heart for the happiness which you have always given to me and your mother, and for the years of radiant sunshine which you have brought to my House. You have given your hand and your heart to a man of a noble German princely house, and of an ancient German race. As long as and wherever the German tongue is heard it will tell of Guelphs and Hohenzollerns who have played such remarkable parts in the historic development of the German Fatherland. To you as to few it has been vouchsafed to be able to follow freely the inclination of your heart and to win the man whom you have chosen.

My dear son, to you I now entrust our child. We both have the fullest confidence that you will guard and cherish her, and that this sunshine will now enter your house. May you, according to the example of your ancestors, conduct your house in the genuine old simple German way. Build upon God the Lord, and, as your motto says, accept everything from His hand, the good and the bad, ready to bear adversity, and to accept with a grateful heart the bright days of good fortune and happiness. But, above all else, it will soon, notwithstanding your youth, be granted to you two to serve others and to care for others. May this task, the highest of all, fill your whole lives, and may love for others warm your hearts.

May you both, and especially you, my dear daughter, be a loyal child in your new house. I beg of you both (to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland) with all my heart to take our child into your protection and to include her in your love.

All else I sum up in the wish—God bless you both upon the road upon which you together to-day enter.

The bridal pair. Hurrah! Hurrah!

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Mausang, arrived 3rd inst., from Sandakan. Darby.

Per s.s. Haiching, arrived 3rd inst., from Amoy. Macfarlane, Thomas, L.

Per s.s. Zafiro, arrived 3rd inst., from Manila. Glover, G. Ordas, Kelly, R. C. Rice, G. E. Muldoon, Lieut. Strong, W. H. W. G. Uda, S.

Per s.s. Anhui, arrived 4th inst., from Shanghai. Howard, Mrs. Su Chun Tu, Hughes, Miss Mr. & Mrs. Spear, Capt. Vallance, J.

Per s.s. Kutsang, arrived 4th July, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Bennett, Mrs. Kenny, Brace, C. H. Krentz, R. Brace, C. U. Reid, Miss W. Brownlie, D. Delroy, J. Shadow, Fehx, Miss, F. Suez, Harmsen, W. Thorpe, Miss E. Harmsen, Miss Wilson, Miss D.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Iyo Maru from London July 5th. J. Norington, Schubert, Miss Dann, F. J. Brandt, W. D. Wentworth, K. Hirayama, T. Totaka, Mr. & Mr. K. Kimura, Mosses S. Uotora, G. Hara, T. Watanabe, O. Tatsuno, K. Gondo, S. Kubota, R. Katsutani, K. Ban, S. M. B. Aoki, H. Tanaka, K. Kobayashi, K. Tahashashi, and K. Kaku.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above port, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1913. [464]

From NEW YORK.

THE "H. A. L." Steamship

"AMBRIA"

Capt. Knitschy, having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, at Hongkong and/or Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained against Bill-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped, and damaged goods must be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 4th August, 1913. [463]

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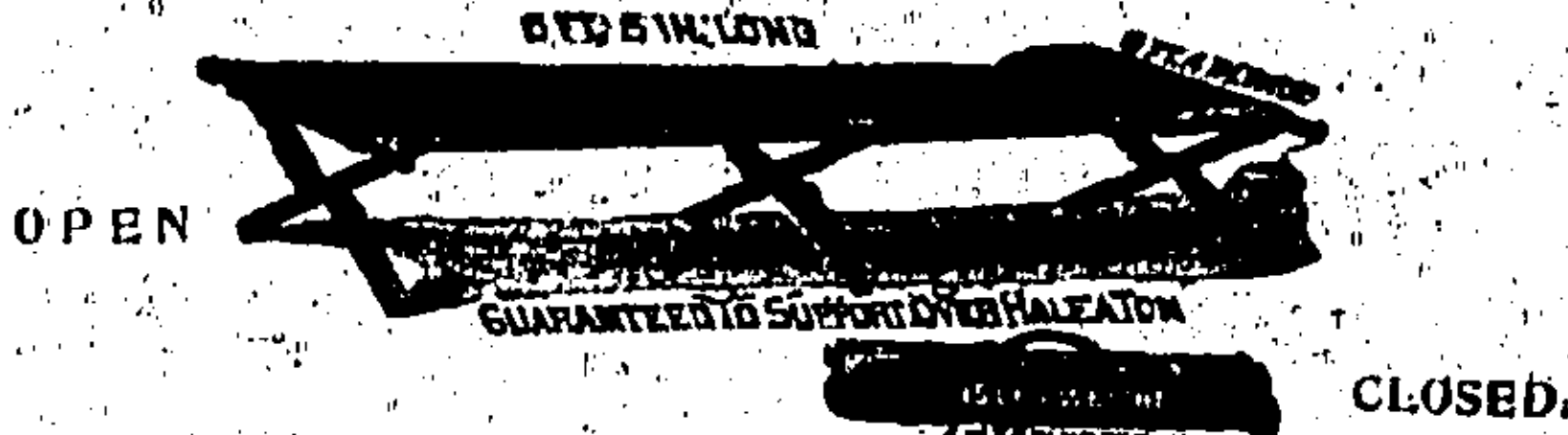
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 KOBE and Moji SUISANG Tues. 5th Aug. at noon.
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 SHAL, Kobe & Moji KUTSANG Thurs. 7th Aug. at night.
 DALNY & C'outta HOPSANG Fri. 8th Aug. at noon.
 SANPAKAN MAUSANG Fri. 8th Aug. at noon.
 S'PORE, Penang & C'outta NAMSANG Friday, 8th Aug. at 2 p.m.
 MANILA YUENSANG Sat. 9th Aug. at 2 p.m.
 S'PORE, Penang & C'outta YATSHING Tues. 12th Aug. at 2 p.m.
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For Steamers. Date of Sailing.
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 & ANTWERP FALLS OF ORCHY 21st August.

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The S.S. "FULTALA" 4154 tons gross, Capt. Chidly, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on the 2nd and 4th August at 4 p.m. taking cargo and passengers at current rates.
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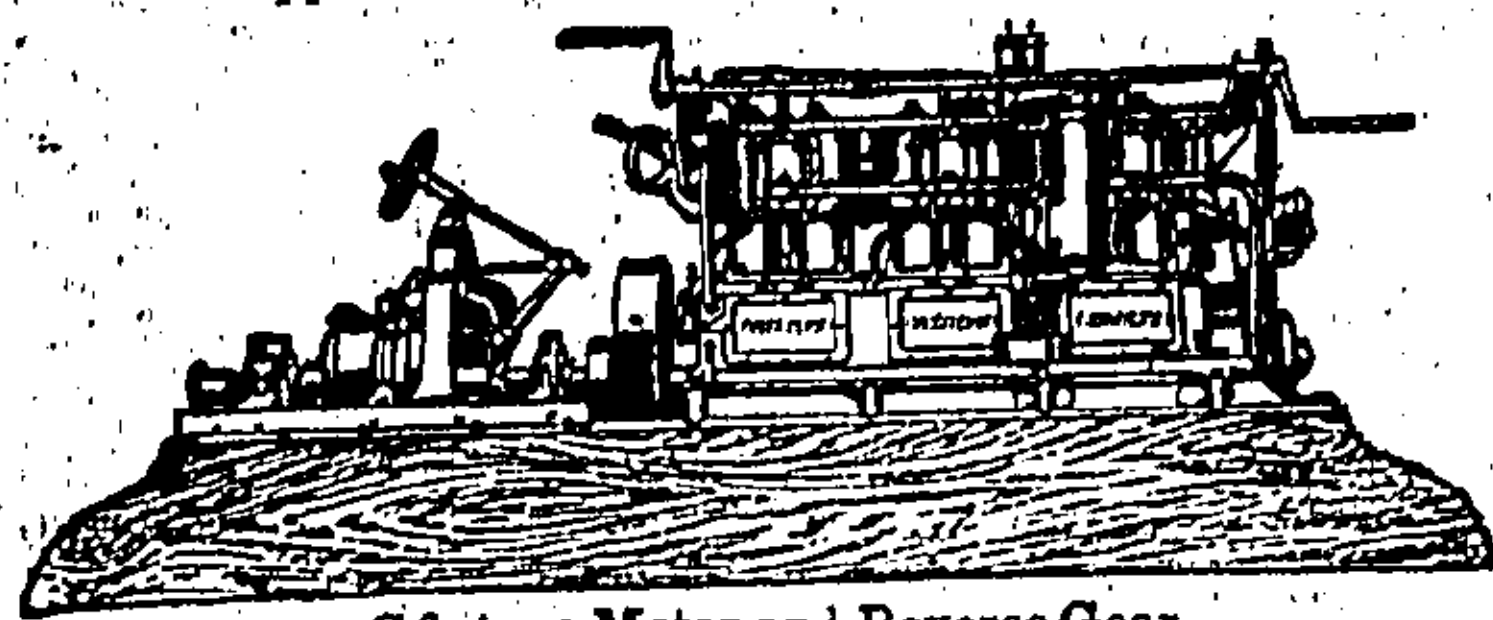
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London via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	18 August
London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Simla	P. & O. Co.	6 August about
Havre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Bermuda	H. A. L.	18 August
Havre Bremen & Hamburg &c.	Silecia	H. A. L.	28 August
Havre, Emden and Hamburg &c.	Suevia	H. A. L.	4 Sept.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo, Port Said	Amazona	M. M. Co.	12 August
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore, &c.	Hitachi Maru	N. Y. K.	13 August
Marseilles & Hamburg, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	18 August
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Preussen	H. A. L.	12 August
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	15 August

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'ton,	Yorok	M. & Co.	6 August
Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan,	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	5 August
Boston and New York	Indraghiri	J. M. & Co.	14 August
San, Francisco via Keelung & Japan &c.	Obiyo Maru	T. K. K.	7 August
do do do do	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	5 August
San, Francisco via Manila and Japan, &c.	Nile	P. M. Co.	16 August
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Keelung, &c.	Shidzuoka Maru	N. Y. K.	12 August
Vancouver, S'tle and/or Tacoma, & P'land (Or.)	Ucheamark	H. A. L.	27 August
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Chicago Maru	O. S. K.	7 August
do do do do	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	23 August
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Monteagle	O. P. R. Co.	30 August
do do do do	E. of Asia	O. P. R. Co.	13 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Den of Orombie	J. M. & Co.	12 August
do do do do	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	21 August
Genoa, N'les, L'horn, B'bay & Port Said via S'pore	Capri	O. & Co.	6 August

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25 August
do do do do	P. Sigismund	M. & Co.	9 August
do do do do	Empire	G. L. & Co.	16 August
do do do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	27 Aug.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijtaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Tijmah	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Japan	Tijliwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Tijmanok	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	19 Aug. about
Kobe and Yokohama	Shinyo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
do do do do	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
Kot & Moji	Soisang	J. M. & Co.	6 Aug.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Fukala	J. M. & Co.	15 August
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	9 August
Chinwantao	Hopsang	J. M. & Co.	8 August
Yokkaichi and Kobe	Hakushiki Maru	O. S. K.	8 Aug.
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	6 Aug., about
Moji, Kobe and Yokkaichi	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	22 August
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	9 Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	5 Aug.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	5 August
do do do do	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	15 Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Wakasa Maru	N. Y. K.	9 August
Bombay via Singapore, & Colombo	Penang Maru	N. Y. K.	4 August
Singapore, Penang, & C'outta	Namsang	J. M. & Co.	8 August
do do do do	A. Apcar	D. S. & Co.	5 Aug.
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Kanagawa Maru	N. Y. K.	9 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	J. M. & Co.	6 August
do do do do	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	5 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	G. Apcar	D. S. & Co.	16 August
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Nyanza	P. & O.	7 Aug., about
do do do do	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	7 Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chili	M. M. Co.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Polynesian	M. M. Co.	11 Aug.
do do do do	Scandia	H. A. L.	14 Aug.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Buelow	M. & Co.	6 Aug., about
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Tijlatap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Shanghai	Tijkini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do do	Anhui	B. & S.	7 August
do do do do	Africa	S. W. & Co.	31 August
do do do do	Chenan	B. & S.	9 Aug.
do do do do	Luohow	B. & S.	14 August
do do do do	Aroasia	P. & O. Co.	14 Aug. about
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	13 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	8 Aug.
do do do do	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	6 Aug.
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soc'in Maru	O. S. K.	6 Aug.
Bombay via S'pore Port S'ham, Pen'ge & C'bo	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	26 Aug.
Jessellton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	End of Aug.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. & Co.	8 Aug.

BOLINDERS CRUDE-OIL MOTORS.

ARE USED IN THE

BRITISH and in the GERMAN Navy.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

HONGKONG,

21 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Vessels.
 Foochow, Haiching
 Kobe, Suisang
 San Francisco, Manchuria
 Macao, Sui Tai
 Philippines, Tean
 Mexico, Kiyo Maru.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From Vessels.
 Shanghai, Yorok
 Singapore, Buelow
 Singapore, Shinyo Maru
 Singapore, Annam.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The United States mail ex s.s. Nile has been transferred to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha s.s. Canada Maru, which is scheduled to arrive here on the 8th of August.
 The P. M. s.s. Manchuria will be dispatched from this port for San Francisco via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, August 5, at 1 p.m.
 The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru left Honolulu for Yokohama on the 25th inst., where she is due on the 5th August.
 The T. K. K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Yokohama for Honolulu on the 22nd July and is due at San Francisco the 7th August.
 The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru left Honolulu for San Francisco on the 29th ult., where she is due on the 4th August.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama on the 24th July at 6 p.m.
 The C. P. R. s.s. Monteagle left Vancouver on the 23rd July a.m.
 The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on the 30th June.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Yorok left Shanghai via Foochow on the 2nd inst., at 8 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 5th inst., p.m.
 The I. G. M. s.s. Buelow carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 9th of July left Singapore on the 1st of Aug. at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 5th inst., at 6 p.m.

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
 TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
 LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
 CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "G. APCAR" 4600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 16th August.

S.S. "DILWARA" 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, will be despatched to KOBE and MOJI (Yokohama if sufficient inducement offers) on 22nd Aug.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "ARRATON APCAR" 4,450 tons, Capt. W. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 6th Aug.

S.S. "JAPAN" 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon will be despatched as above on 9th August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, Aug. 1st, 1913. Agents.

Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The Steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet running between Vladivostok and Odessa via Port regularly, will call at Hongkong Once a Month both ways.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.
 Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,
 Rooms Nos 12A & 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1913

RACING MAN'S DEATH.

Serious allegations were said to have been made against the Berkshire police by William McCue, a commission agent, of Birmingham, on whom an inquest was held at Lambeth. Deceased had been to Ascot and walked into Lambeth Infirmary covered with bruises. He made certain allegations and afterwards died from heart failure caused by delirium tremens which might or might not, said the doctor, have been determined by his injuries.

John Casey, a commission agent, said deceased worked for a bookmaker. Witness saw him on Ascot racecourse on Friday, June 20, when he seemed in good health. He was lodging at Sunningdale, and said he was going to Windsor races the next day. Deceased had prob'ly got a lot of money on him, as he told witness he had done well. He might have £10 or £20.

John Langley, night porter at Lambeth Infirmary, said McCue when he came to the infirmary complained that he had been beaten by the Berkshire police.

The Coroner: Did he say how many of the police beat him?—Witness: Yes. He said eight of them.

Witness went on to say that deceased had alleged that the police had severely beaten him, stripped him of his trousers, and had thrown him over a hedge.

The Coroner: I suppose he was wearing trousers when you saw him?—Witness: Yes. He said the trousers he was then wearing had been given him by a navvy.

Did you ask him why the police had assaulted him?—No. I sent him round to the doctor.

Walter L. Payne, night receiving ward attendant at the infirmary, said deceased told him he wished to see a doctor "as he had come from Ascot, where he had been knocked and kicked about." He said the police had done it, and that his trousers, the pockets of which contained £5, had been torn off.

It was suggested in further evidence that roughs were responsible for the injuries to the deceased.

Dr. G.F. Stettin said deceased developed delirium tremens. He was a well-nourished man. There was a large bruise the size of a five shilling piece on the right cheek and a bruise about the same size on the left cheek. His right eye was blacked, and there were small bruises over the back of each shoulder-blade; a small bruise on the left side of the chest in front, a bruise about two inches across over the right hip, bruising of the muscles, in the right and left buttocks, extensive bruising on the upper and lower part of each thigh and between the legs. There were numerous small bruises on the front of each arm and each leg.

The Coroner said he thought it would be advisable to adjourn the inquiry so that the police might make inquiries. A witness had been summoned to give evidence that day, but he had not come. He, the Coroner, would summon him again and if he did not come he would be fined £5. That would teach him a valuable lesson—that a Coroner's Court was more important than a race meeting.

The inquiry was adjourned.

Entertainments

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR
TO-NIGHT
MONDAY

INCLUDING THE GREAT FILM

"THE DUMB PASSION"
IN TWO PARTS AND
The Gaumont Graphic
SHOWING THE LATEST, AND EVERY EVE IT OF
IMPORTANCE,
HUGE SUCCESS OF

Olga Montez & Kitty Raynor

SELECTED PICTURES WILL BE SHOWN ON

MATINEES on

SATURDAY at 5.30 p.m. SUNDAY at 6 p.m. AND
MONDAY at 5.30 p.m.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

PROGRAMME FOR
TO-NIGHT.

A WOMAN'S WILL (in 2 Parts)

A DETECTIVE DRAMA

THE D RBY (1913).

"TERROR"

THE CASTLE GHOST

THE CLUB WELDERS

A BEAUTIFUL COLOURED FILM
THE CHIMNEY SWEEP'S BOY.

THEATRE ROYAL

HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

presents

THE NEW BANDMANN

OPERA COMPANY.

Wednesday, August 13

Special Revival by Request

"THE PINK LADY."

Thursday, August 14

The ever popular and fascinating

"THE DAIRYMAIDS"

From the Apollo Theatre, London.

Friday, August 15

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

THIS YEAR

When Hongkong's Favourite

Musical Play will be staged

"AUTUMN MANOEUVRES"

From the Royal Adelphi

Theatre, London.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.

Commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Prices \$3.50, \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Notices

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby that the
ORDINARY HALF-
YEARLY MEETING of the
SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation
will be held at the City
Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the
16th day of August 1913, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the Court of Directors
together with a Statement of
Accounts to 30th June 1913.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES
of the Corporation will be
CLOSED from Monday, the 4th
August, to Saturday, the 16th
August, 1913 (both days inclusive),
during which period no
transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the court of
Directors.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1913. [455]

WATKINS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that a
first and final dividend of
return of capital of \$4.25 per share
was declared at a meeting of
Shareholders held on 31st July,
1913, and will be paid on application
at the Offices of Messrs.
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
New Government Building,
Hongkong.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Liquidator.

The Peak Hotel

on

AUGUST 7, 1913

an

"Entertainment Unique"

will be given

By

Frances Hewitt

Mott.

Assisted by E. DANENBERG

A CLASSIC REPERTOIRE

AND IMITATIONS.

FRENCH CHANSONS, GERMAN

LIEDER, ARIAS FROM THE

ITALIAN OPERAS.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets \$3.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE
COMPANIES ORDINANCE

No. 1 of 1865

and

IN THE MATTER OF GEO.

FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given in
pursuance of Section 176 of
the Companies Ordinance, No. 1
of 1865, that the Second Annual
general meeting of members of
the abovenamed Company will
be held at the offices of the
Liquidators, No. 5, Queen's Road
Central, Hongkong, at 12 o'clock
Noon on Wednesday the Sixth
day of August 1913, for the
purposes provided for in the said
Section.

PERCY SMITH
SETH & FLEMING,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MB LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in literature,
has been a teacher to European officials
and merchants in this Colony for over
ten years.

He has a good method of training
Europeans to pass in the Chinese ex-
amination, and is possessed of a first
rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of
Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chi-
nese language are requested to write care
of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or
direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor
Hongkong, 30th July, 1913. [14]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York
London Office: 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay Calcutta Canton
Colon Hongkong Shanghai
Sourabaya Yokohama
Capital and Reserve \$1,000,000,000 (Gold)
About \$100,000,000 (Cash)

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSI-
NESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the terms
of deposit, or for shorter periods, at rates which
may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued
on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF
CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT
issued on all the principal cities in the world.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares
transacted.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
H. ngkong, 1st Nov., 1912 1912

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,200,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Antung-Hsien Nagasaki

Bombay Newchwang

Calcutta New York

Changchun Osaka

Dairen Peking

Fengtien Ryokun Port

Harbin (Arthur)

Hankow San Francisco

Honolulu Shanghai

Kobe Tientsin

Liao-Yang Tokyo

Lyons Los Angeles

Interest Allowed on Current

Account.

Deposits received for fixed

periods at rates to be obtained on

application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st Mar., 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,700,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business trans-
acted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS received
for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

A. S. HEWITT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident

System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication.)

The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908 32

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued
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PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares
transacted.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
H. ngkong, 1st Nov., 1912 1912

THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE
Bank is conducted by the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al-
lowed on the minimum monthly
balances at 3% Per Cent. per an-
num.

Depositors may transfer at their
option balances of \$100 or more
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per an-
num.

For the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per
Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per
Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE
Bank is conducted by the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al-
lowed on the minimum monthly
balances at 3% Per Cent. per an-
num.

Depositors may transfer at their
option balances of \$100 or more
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per an-
num.

For the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
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ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per
Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per
Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

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Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per
Annum.

